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1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORKx		
3	IN RE: TERRORIST ATTACKS,		
4 5	03 MDL 1570 (GBD) (FM)		
6 7 8	February 15, 2012 2:15 p.m. Before:		
9	HON. FRANK MAAS,		
10	Magistrate Judge		
11	APPEARANCES		
12 13	KREINDLER & KREINDLER LLP Attorneys for Ashton Plaintiffs BY: JAMES P. KREINDLER		
14 15	COZEN O'CONNOR Attorneys for Federal Insurance Co. Plaintiffs BY: J. SCOTT TARBUTTON		
16 17	MOTLEY RICE LLC Attorneys for Burnett & Eurobrokers BY: ROBERT T. HAEFELE		
18 19	SPEISER, KRAUSE, NOLAN & GRANITO Attorneys for Plaintiffs BY: CHRISTINA M. FRY		
20	ANDERSON KILL & OLICK PC Attorneys for Plaintiffs BY: JERRY S. GOLDMAN		
22	BERNABEI & WACHTEL, PLLC Attorneys for Al Haraman & Def. Exec. Comm. BY: ALAN R. KABAT		
2425	CLIFFORD CHANCE US LLP Attorneys for Dubai Islamic Bank BY: RONI E. BERGOFFEN		

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1	APPEARANCES: (continued)	
2	GOETZ & ECKLAND P.A.	
3	Attorneys for WAMY BY: FREDERICK J. GOETZ	
4	LAW FIRM OF OMAR T. MOHA	
5	Attorneys for Defenda BY: OMAR T. MOHAMMEDI SARAH HASAN	Janes
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THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise. 1 2 THE COURT: Be seated, please. 3 (Case called) 4 MR. KREINDLER: Good morning, Judge. Jim Kreindler. 5 THE COURT: Good afternoon. MR. TARBUTTON: Good afternoon, your Honor, Scott 6 7 Tarbutton on behalf of the Federal Insurance plaintiffs MR. HAEFELE: Good afternoon, your Honor, Robert 8 9 Haefele from Motley Rice for Burnett and Eurobrokers. 10 MR. GOLDMAN: Jerry Goldman for the O'Neill plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' Executive Committee. 11 12 MR. KABAT: Alan Kabat. 13 MS. BERGOFFEN: Roni Bergoffen for Dubai Islamic Bank. 14 MR. GOETZ: Frederick Goetz, WAMY. 15 MR. MOHAMMEDI: Omar Mohammedi, WAMY. 16 MS. HASAN: Sarah Hasan, WAMY. 17 THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone. 18 Let me begin with the letter concerning scheduling. I recognize that on both sides there were document 19 20 production issues. And I also conferred with Judge Daniels. 21 don't have a problem with extending the deadline for document 22 production to April 30th, and will in fact do that. 23 Given the amount of disagreement that there's been 24 just with respect to WAMY, I assume that that will be

multiplied many times when we get to the stage of motions

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concerning all of the defendants. So I'm a little concerned about a six-month period for motion practice, although I recognize that the need to translate documents obviously is an issue. So I wanted to talk a little about that.

MR. HAEFELE: Good afternoon, your Honor. I don't know what question you have, but I'm happy to address whatever your question is.

THE COURT: Well, defendants want two months, you want six months. I was thinking about a period like three months, because just like you'll need time to translate documents, I'll need time to resolve these issues.

I find that a lot of the discovery issues in this case are a little like pushing on one part of a pillow, only to watch it rise somewhere else. And I'm not necessarily being critical of either side in terms of saying that. I just think it's probably the nature of the enterprise we're all engaged in.

What I'm thinking about is a three-month period because, in part, that gives us something to shoot for. If it ends up being unrealistic, we'll deal with that. But six months will grow a year if this case is any, or past practice in this case is any indication, so.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, the only thing I would say is, it's hard for us to tell exactly how much time we would need for interpretation of the translation of the documents

it from there.

until we actually get the documents. And we're judging it based on what we have gotten so far and the amount of time it has taken not only to translate the documents, but they can't be assessed until they're translated. So we really based it on that. That's why we did the six months. Could I impose upon your Honor to at least give us four months? And then if, you know, if it turns out that we need more or less, we can adjust

THE COURT: I think what I'm going to do is make it three months, but recognize that there may be issues of translation. It may be that we have these motions on some sort of rolling basis. I haven't fully thought through that.

Not only do I want to minimize the pain for all of you, I want to minimize the pain for me, or at least concentrate it in some fixed period. So why don't we shoot for three months, but feel free to remind me that I said that, you know, I would view liberally requests for an extension of time.

MR. HAEFELE: We will certainly purchase a transcript, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. I guess that brings us to the WAMY, W-A-M-Y, application with respect to plaintiffs' discovery thus far.

One of the things that intrigued me was -- and maybe it's accounted for by the difference in the timing of the various letters -- but the plaintiffs' letter says, WAMY, I

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think it's both WAMYs, WAMY Saudi Arabia and WAMY International, have not produced any documents. And I thought in the reply letter there was an indication that some documents had in fact been produced; that 1200 documents or 12,000, forgive me, in September was the representation. And I have a little trouble understanding, just at the outset, how one side could think that WAMY has produced zero documents and how WAMY could be under the impression they produced 12,000. MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, I can address that fairly quickly, I think. When we're addressing WAMY Saudi Arabia, the number is When we're addressing --THE COURT: Right. MR. HAEFELE: -- WAMY overall, who are the other part of WAMY, the number's closer to 12 plus 12 -- plus or 12 or 13,000 documents. THE COURT: Okay. MR. HAEFELE: And by that I believe it's pages not documents. THE COURT: Okay. I'm somewhat torn in approaching these issues much the same way that I was when we talked about some of this in April. I recognize that in a case of this size, the rules can't always be blindly applied. But I do, as I said last

time, adhere to the views that Magistrate Judge Grimm cited in

Manazia versus Mayflower, namely, that boiler plate objections, such as all the requests are overbroad and unduly burdensome without some specificity is, alone, a violation of Rule 26(g), which requires that objections be interposed in good faith.

Notwithstanding that -- and I understand

Mr. Mohammedi's desire to have particular responses or

particular document productions correlated to particular

requests -- but I'm not enamored of the thought of just having

a massive word processing exercise.

One of the things you complained about, Mr. Mohammedi, in your reply letter, is that the defendants produced, I guess it's in the nature of 14,000 documents. Yet, they said that that universe of documents all are responsive to 12 of, many more than 12 requests. And, frankly, I don't understand that complaint. That, to me, that says that they're saying the documents are responsive to 12 out of some larger number of requests, and, presumably, at some point there will be an answer that as to certain requests either they don't have documents or they'll produce some further documents and further specification.

I'm not sure what's wrong with them having told you that the 14,000 documents or pages, I guess, of documents relate to only 12 of your requests at this stage.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Your Honor, can I address this issue?
THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. MOHAMMEDI: Would you mind if I sit down, because I have a bad back?

THE COURT: No.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: I appreciate that, thank you.

Our argument is this. We, the document request that we served on plaintiffs are very specific and very different in the nature. One is about -- some of them are about specific events, other ones about funding, and others about knowledge.

Now, we do believe that plaintiffs have obligation to respond to each one of those documents, not just to say here's 12,000 documents and they apply to all of them.

THE COURT: But they gave me and you a chart -- it's Exhibit B to their letter -- which lists particular documents, and I certainly didn't line it all up. But just looking at the first page of it, they're designating specific documents as responsive to specific requests.

I know you say that they've produced a lot of garbage in the nature of newspaper articles and the like, and that may be true. But at least on Exhibit B, they identified particular documents that they contend respond to particular requests.

So, again, I'm not sure what the gripe there is.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Again, your Honor, the question is this. I know what the -- what they're producing in terms of the table that they're producing. It's different from what we see, as far as the obligation which one applies to which.

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We can see in form of the table these are really exactly what they apply to, but when you see them -- when we look at the documents, they are not responsive to those requests, so -- and that is the problem.

THE COURT: But it's, even for WAMY, and certainly when we get to all of the defendants and the plaintiffs as a group, it's not going to be feasible for me to go through WAMY documents 1067 through 1069 and 1070 to 72 to see whether indeed they're responsive to request number one and the like.

But let me turn it around. Because, as I understand it, WAMY's taking the position that except insofar as it produced documents in September, it doesn't have to designate documents, it can just provide an index and the plaintiffs can go fish in Saudi Arabia. Do I understand that position accurately?

MR. MOHAMMEDI: No, your Honor. That's not exactly what I would say.

We said that's what we would have those documents available according to whatever the request. The difference is that our responses to documents are very specific. We provided table and we provided specific response to the specific request, and then we address those issues with the plaintiff if they want to go to Saudi Arabia, we would have those documents specifically around the same way that's our responses are going to be, so that's how --

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THE COURT: But are these documents Bates numbered You said in a footnote that you spent, I think it was a million and a half dollars reviewing documents.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Not me, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. MOHAMMEDI: I reviewed the documents afterwards, but our client spent 1.5 million.

THE COURT: That's what I meant.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Right.

THE COURT: But does that result in a series of Bates numbered documents so that the plaintiffs know how many pages would be available for them to review if they were in Saudi Arabia?

MR. MOHAMMEDI: They would not have not started to Bates stamp, your Honor. We want to make sure that they take what they think for whatever we produced to them, they would take the documents that are relevant. And some document they think that are not do, they do not want to take, then they will keep them there. So we did not Bates stamp them so far. want to make sure that if they want to come and check for those documents, we would Bates stamp them for them. If they want us to ship those documents to them at their expense, we do, and we Bates stamp them for them.

THE COURT: But the problem is they don't know whether that's a thousand documents or 20 million documents, do they?

MR. MOHAMMEDI: It was a room, it was a room full of documents that's, I would say from -- we could not even count them. There were many documents. I would say maybe hundred thousand documents at least that's all, 200,000 documents that existed in the room that they put them together for plaintiffs. THE COURT: Okay. Well, we'll come back to that.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HAEFELE: If I could just respond to some of that, just really briefly --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. HAEFELE: -- before we move on to a different issue, if that's all right with your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HAEFELE: One thing I did want to say, your Honor, is that we -- I don't want to get loss in the semantics of how WAMY is used and continued to use the term "boiler plate" in general objections.

I do know at the beginning of our responses, like WAMY did, we included some general objections. But as to each response or as to each request, we did include specific objections that were included within, within the sub-heading of this, this is the request, this is the response. There was specific objections there, there was a specific response, and there was also an indication of what documents were responsive.

As we updated the, as we updated our responses, unfortunately, I think we resorted to flipping that table, and instead of saying which documents were responsive to a response, we said which — it starts with this document is

We'd be happy to shift that and make a table that includes, this is the request, these are all the documents that are responsive, if that would help Mr. Mohammedi to review it.

In other words, you can have a table that is --

THE COURT: Yeah, I'm not sure --

MR. MOHAMMEDI: I think we --

responsive to these requests.

MR. HAEFELE: Which I think is not --

THE COURT: I'm not sure I understand that there is a real difference.

MR. HAEFELE: I don't think that there is. But from what I am hearing from Mr. Mohammedi, he's upset -- he seems to be upset that we provided a table that indicated these are the documents, and these are all of the responses that they respond to, versus, this is the request and these are the documents that respond to that request.

THE COURT: But haven't you done that in Table B?

MR. HAEFELE: I think that we have done -- in our

initial responses, I do believe that it's the request, and then
the Bates numbers of the documents that respond to that

request. I think in our Table B, I believe -- well, the

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Exhibit B doesn't cover every single one of the requests. If you look, I think if you --

THE COURT: I see now it says examples.

MR. HAEFELE: Right. And we would be willing to do that sort of table for each of the responses, if that would work.

But to be clear with your Honor, when we responded to Mr. Mohammedi's request or WAMY's request, we included a table that had the document Bates number, and then next to that each of the requests that that document responded to --

THE COURT: Well, so then --

MR. HAEFELE: The information --

THE COURT: -- largely what you're offering to do is some word processing.

MR. HAEFELE: But if that satisfies the issue, which is what I'm hearing the issue is.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Your Honor, I think the issue is not this. I really like to clarify. I think there are two issues here.

THE COURT: Well, let me interrupt for a second.

Because I think there are two issues on both sides also, one of which is what we've been talking about, the other of which is that each side does not believe the other has produced proper documents, which really goes to the merits of the dispute rather than how documents are being produced.

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For example, in your letter, Mr. Mohammedi, or letters in the plural, you say, they've given me a lot of useless material by way of newspaper articles and such, when I'm asking for more government documents, just as an example. And that really goes to what's being produced, rather than the way in which it's being produced or the way in which objections are being asserted.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, on that --

THE COURT: Wait. I didn't --

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Judge, I think there are two issues I think way the issue is not the way it was produced. The issue is that the boiler plate objections, those are, they have not been updated, and we are at the end of the discovery.

THE COURT: Well, we're not at the end of the discovery, because I just extended it.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Yes, but --

THE COURT: Let's take your request number, I think it's 56, maybe it's 58, the one that asks, give us any documents that show that WAMY was involved in publishing the particular book.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Yes.

THE COURT: Let me just find that.

"Produce all documents that refer, relate or substantiate the allegation that WAMY ever published the book, the Arab Volunteers in Afghanistan." And in their Exhibit B,

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plaintiffs list particular documents.

Your rejoinder is that they mischaracterized something as part of the book; whereas, in reality it's in different fonts and it's not part of the book.

Whether it's part of the book or a forgery or whatever, that evidently is part of the documents that, rightly or wrongly, cause the plaintiffs to think that WAMY was involved in publishing that book. So I'm not sure I understand what the problem is, just taking that as a poster child, with the response to request number 58.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Your Honor, the problem we have is that in our reply where they said that they produced that book.

THE COURT: Okay, but they're wrong.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: And we just reply, said that was not --

THE COURT: In your view, they're wrong, it's not part of the book.

But whether it's part of the book or something that somebody gave them, you know, in the shape of a paper airplane, it's what they think is responsive. So, again, I'm not sure what the problem is, other than that in their letter they say it was part of the book, and you dispute that.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: I was disputing the fact that they spent a page or two discussing about the book.

THE COURT: But I'm --

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Just replying to them, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Part of the problem is that both sides' submissions tend to grow the more we get off onto issues like whether either side is motivated by religious or ethnic animus, which it seems to me is a colossal waste of time. It's well written, but I treat it sort of as punctuation because it's not relevant to the issues before me.

So apart from the fact that they wax eloquent about this being part of the book, again with respect to request number 58, I'm not sure what the problem is.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Your Honor, I'm just replying to the plaintiffs' letter, response letter saying that they've produced a book and said it was not a book. That was --

THE COURT: But they think it's the book. Maybe they're wrong. Probably based on what you said, they are wrong. But they're dealing with translations, I gather, and they've given you that which they believe supports their assertion that WAMY published that book. If they're wrong, they're wrong. But they've given you the document or documents in the plural, that they think relate to that request, and they've specifically identified them.

So where is the problem?

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Again, your Honor, in reply to their response saying that they produced the book and said they were not a book --

THE COURT: We're going in circles. You keep saying --

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Your Honor, there are many other documents and many issue that we have with plaintiff, and I think book is -- it's one of small --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: -- thing.

THE COURT: We'll slough our way through those issues.

One of your concerns was that they had boiler plate objections. One that I think is an exception to what I've said several times about boiler plate objections, one that I think gives a reasonable boiler plate objection is the document, we object to these requests to the extent documents are privileged. At some point they're going to have to give you a privilege log, but I don't know that anybody has yet exchanged privilege logs as to anything.

Is that accurate?

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, that is accurate, with the qualification that we've had dialogue regarding privilege logs sometime at a meet and confer where Mr. Mohammedi was one of the gentleman that, one of the lawyers that was involved with that meet and confer. And I didn't change from gentleman to lawyer to discount him as a gentleman.

But where that sits right now is we're waiting for a proposal from the defendants as to what should be on -- what

their position is as to what should be on the privilege log. So it's sort of the ball's in their court sort of thing.

THE COURT: Okay. But all I was saying was I think as to that, I don't have a particular problem, Mr. Mohammedi, with a boiler plate objection on either side, so long as, subject to whatever ground rules both sides agree to, documents that need to be in a privilege log are eventually logged on some schedule we agree on.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Your Honor, the boiler plate -THE COURT: I mean --

MR. MOHAMMEDI: -- objections are in every document request that we produced.

The issue we have, we do not know which documents they're objecting to, and if those documents they have them, or — because there are many objections in the same response; sensitive information, document with consultant, attorney—client privilege, issues relate to work product. I think WAMY has no guidance whatsoever how those documents are being kept as, until all of them are produced. And actually that goes down to specifically to 58 request. We are not saying that what you produced to us is wrong. What we're saying to you is if that's what you have, just tell us.

There's not a single response saying that this is what we have.

THE COURT: And that was what I was just about to ask you about. I mean, suppose -- I'm just picking a number at

random -- in response to your request 72, by the close of discovery they produced no documents, and there's a representation that discovery's closed and we've given you fact -- I'm sorry, document production's closed; we've given you everything we have on all of your requests. And request number 72 says, give me everything that supports your

nothing. At that point you have the comfort of knowing since, unless documents are after acquired, and there's a reasonable explanation, you have the comfort of knowing that you're not

going to see any documents to support that contention.

contention that the following happened, and they've given you

So I guess if I were sitting in your chair, I'd be somewhat pleased when I don't get documents, or I get documents that the plaintiffs think are part of the book and you think are part of some kind of screed by somebody that is not part of the book. So just tactically I confess, I'm not sure I understand why you're concerned about all of this.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Your Honor, I am concerned because of the objections that, for instance, you have an objection that says, these documents are within the possession of the expert.

THE COURT: Okay, let me --

MR. MOHAMMEDI: And that is the problem, it's the objections that are creating this not knowing exactly what they would have. It's not -- if they don't have anything, that's fine. I think the objections, without even giving ground and

not knowing exactly what they have, that is really what is our concern that --

THE COURT: Let me go through a few of the subjects in Mr. Mohammedi's letter and then see where we are.

One of the objections was that we shouldn't have to produce to WAMY its own internal documents — which I get in every case, I shouldn't have to give the other side a document that they already have. I don't buy that. It seems to me if you have documents that are responsive to requests, even if the other side has them, they have to be produced. You can certainly call them up, if it's 50,000 pages, and say, you already have this, do you really need this. But I think, in general, the objection that the other side already has something, doesn't fly.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, if I could just respond to that really really quickly. One of the problems here is, if it was a one off sort of thing, if it was a one event instance, I think that's probably a very reasonable response to it; if you want it, here.

But what we're facing is not only the reality, but also the continuing notion that we continue to get requests from not only WAMY, but other defendants that are purely busy work for us. They either have the documents or have access to the documents. And it takes a tremendous amount of resources for us to figure out whether we have it, whether it's

1 translated and whether it applies to WAMY. And that takes

time, it takes effort, it takes money to do these things. And if they're in their own files, especially when they're the ones that are supposed to be producing to us — and I understand your Honor's admonition that, you know, just one side's not abiding by their obligations doesn't excuse the other side — but at some point there has to be an instance where there's some rectification for the standoff on the other side.

THE COURT: Well, but I can't imagine that you have a lot of WAMY internal documents. Am I missing something?

MR. HAEFELE: Unfortunately not yet, you're right. In other words, I'd like to have a whole lot more of WAMY internal documents, but especially WAMY Saudi Arabia, we got pretty almost nil, if not anything.

THE COURT: And I would imagine from WAMY International it's not much better.

MR. HAEFELE: I think that's probably -- I think that's probably right. But we still have to do the process of making sure that that's true, which takes time.

THE COURT: Well, but that's the nature of the discovery. I don't think you can carve out that area. When we get to public documents, I understand it somewhat more.

One of the documents that I gather you've requested, Mr. Mohammedi, is the OFAC designation.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And there either is or isn't such a designation. If there is, I assume that's something that WAMY, of all entities, would certainly have a copy of. I don't understand why asking the plaintiffs for it moves the ball forward, particularly because it's probably a document that

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Your Honor, which we don't have. We know it does not exist. But plaintiffs, they keep making this claim that where there is a designated --

THE COURT: Well --

could be judicially noticed, in any event.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: -- over and over again. Before, I believe before Judge Casey, Mr. Kreindler, he made that comment about few years ago, and specifically addressed. He said to him, can you just show me where WAMY was designated? He said yes, he was, except he's providing information on that because we do not have anything like that.

THE COURT: Well, they certainly provided to me in their letter -- I know it's one of the things you object to -- a number of references where government officials have said unkind things about WAMY.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: That's not designation, your Honor.

THE COURT: Understood.

So, I think there is a specific request that relates to the OFAC designation, and, if so, what was the response on behalf of the plaintiffs?

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, number --

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Document request 41, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And what was the response?

MR. HAEFELE: There are documents that had been produced. I don't know off the top of my head what they are, but there are documents that have been produced.

THE COURT: But --

MR. HAEFELE: I would repeat, to my knowledge, WAMY has not been designated by OFAC.

THE COURT: Okay. And I guess it would turn on the way that request was worded. But I'm not sure I buy the concept that if something is part of a public record, and plaintiffs have it, you don't have to produce it, Mr. Haefele.

Correlative to that, there's the work product objection. And I understand that if the plaintiffs have gone through a sorting process, within reason that sorting process, which reflects the mental processes of counsel, probably is privileged under the case you cited to me, and under Sporck v. Piel, a Third Circuit case. I said privileged, but really protected by work product.

But when you get to, for example, the 22,000 documents that I gather you got from the SAR defendants, I don't understand how the plaintiffs can say, well, since we selected the documents that we obtain, that's somehow work product and we don't have to produce those. That may not be what you're

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And one of the remarkable things about all of this is, having read everybody's letters in some detail, I don't have a clue whether the 22,000 documents are or are not among the documents that were sent to Mr. Kabat on behalf of the Defendants' Executive Committee.

MR. HAEFELE: I can tell your Honor it's my understanding that is not. I think in response there was, in the response from WAMY, there was conflation of the issue of the 22,000 documents from the SAR defendants or the SAR related defendants and the other defendants' documents. I think those two issues were conflated. I would separate those out. I do not think that the 22,000 documents from the SAR related defendants were sent to Mr. Kabat. I think if you read our letter brief, that's a separate paragraph.

THE COURT: Okay. But assuming that any defendant produced the document to the plaintiffs, whether it was through a selection process on the part of plaintiffs' counsel or not, why isn't that a document that the defendants collectively are entitled to?

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, the way I see it is, first off it's a burden issue, it's a burden issue, it's a cost It's really an issue of -- it's kind of along the lines of if I were to go to WAMY and say, we're the Burnett plaintiffs, we want to know all the documents that you got that support our claims that you got from the Ashton plaintiffs.

want to know all the documents that the federal plaintiffs produced. And that may be taking it a little too far, because we would never do that. But the fact of the matter is what he's asking the plaintiffs to do is take on the burden of the cost of reproducing documents, the costs of and the burden of culling out the documents from the greater document set that relates specifically to WAMY, which means now we got to go through the documents and do his work and find those documents that relate specifically to WAMY -- because that's what he's asking for -- give us all the documents that were produced by defendant X, Y, Z, that reference or that relate to WAMY. Now we got to go through and make an assessment for that particular purpose, for his work.

THE COURT: If the burden is equal on both sides, and if it's a complete set of documents, and if WAMY's position is, well, if you want documents from us you have to pay for them, why can't you simply say, well, fine, there are 22,000 documents, you can come look at them and tell us which ones you want, or you can tell us to copy them, and as soon as you pay us for that, we'll ship them off to you?

MR. HAEFELE: I'm not sure -- well, that hasn't been the practice so far, frankly. We've produced -- well, you know generally what quantity that we've produced since you keep hearing numbers quoted to you on the large volume. We haven't gotten a penny from any of the defendants on anything that

we've produced.

THE COURT: But, you know, and you may have separate arrangements with different parties. It may be that the accounting is more of a headache than just going ahead and doing it. But WAMY has drawn a line in the sand and said, if you want page one — maybe not because they've produced 1200 pages. But as to the largest part of their potential production, they're saying if you want it, either come to Saudi Arabia and tag it and then we'll copy it at your expense, or we'll ship a wall of file cabinets to New York at your expense, which would you prefer.

MR. HAEFELE: Well, your Honor --

THE COURT: So I don't understand why your response can't be, fine, there's 22,000 pages of SAR documents, come look at them or tell us you want a complete set and we'll produce that to you.

MR. HAEFELE: Again, I'm trying not to conflate the SAR issue, which, as I see it, a separate issue, which, you know — I think the plaintiffs' perspective on the SAR documents, just to get this out of the way, I think is that we don't really have a dog in that fight. If they're the SAR entities documents, we have agreed, in order to get them produced, we won't show them to other people. If your Honor makes that order, you know, obviously we're going to respect your Honor's order. But we also think that perhaps the SAR

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defendants attorneys should weigh in on that, and I don't know that they have.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. HAEFELE: I do know that they received a transcript from the last hearing where it was raised.

THE COURT: Well, unless the SAR defendants obtain a protective order from me, I'm going to direct that, subject to the conditions I just described, those documents be produced to any defendant who requests them. And I'll stay that order for ten days so that if the SAR defendants, through

Ms. Lukey(phonetic) or whoever co-counsel was, wish to file some objections or a motion for protective order, they can.

MR. HAEFELE: All right. I understand that, your Honor.

That being out of the way, the SAR related defendants documents, when it comes to the other entities there may be I guess likewise issues. Just, for example, I know there were some documents that were Saudi Bin Laden group documents that were covered by a separate protective order that Saudi Bin Laden group required us to enter before they would produce. And pursuant to that protective order, they designated certain of the documents as highly confidential, as opposed to just confidential, which made it much more restricted. I think your Honor, I think maybe addressed an issue that was in the —before the Court that required sealing of the Court's

transcript as a result of certain of those documents being designated as highly confidential.

My point, your Honor, is that if you wholesale require those sorts of productions to come from the plaintiffs, we then become injected into a battle, potential battles related to the documents that we don't really take a position in, but we don't want to break any either protective order or agreement or some kind of covenant that was related to those documents, when the real answer is, the defendants can get those documents from the other defendants who initially produced them, and we're not involved, we're not injected in the middle.

THE COURT: But Saudi Bin Laden group is or is not a defendant at this point?

MR. HAEFELE: They're -- well, they -- I guess I got to be careful. They will likely be on appeal, I would imagine, but they have been -- there is an order that has dismissed them.

THE COURT: And so for the moment, they are not a defendant.

MR. HAEFELE: For the moment they are a former defendant in the District Court who has been dismissed by the District Court, who will be presumably before the Second Circuit.

THE COURT: There's no stay of that order. So as we speak, they are not a defendant.

So Mr. Mohammedi, if he wants their documents, has to subpoena them, rather than requesting them from you.

As to those sorts of repositories of documents, or groups of documents. As I sit here today, I don't know what the confidentiality agreement provided, whether highly confidential meant plaintiffs' attorneys eyes only or meant all attorneys' eyes. If it's the latter, then Mr. Mohammedi, if it works like most confidentiality agreements, would have to sign the agreement that he will treat them as highly confidential, and he would get them.

If there's no procedure set up, then I think the answer would be what you have to do is provide notice to the Bin Laden group's counsel that there's been a request for these documents, that I've directed that they be turned over, unless Saudi Bin Laden group or anybody else in that circumstance files a motion for a protective order and I grant it.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, can we --

THE COURT: And then you don't have to parse those documents. You can simply say, Mr. Mohammedi, come over next Thursday, look through them and tell me what you want.

MR. HAEFELE: That is what I was about to ask your Honor. Just to be clear, in making those available to Mr. Mohammedi or whatever other defendant may ask for them, we wouldn't be obligated to parse through them and determine categories that he's asking us to parse out; in other words,

their purposes.

give us all the defendants' documents that have been produced to you from various defendants that relate to such and such allegation, that relate to WAMY or that relate, you know, we just make them wholesale available to them to look through for

THE COURT: I think I've said it before, maybe this clarifies my view of this. But where the burden is equal for you or the plaintiffs; there's a room filled with file cabinets, and you would have to go through 100,000 documents to find 20 pieces of paper that specifically refer to WAMY or, worse yet, have to go through and analyze which ones potentially relate to WAMY, even though they don't specifically refer to WAMY, I think it's perfectly reasonable for you to say, come look at the documents and tell us what you want. I don't think that you have to go through piles of documents, isolate those which are potentially responsive to a request, provided you're willing to let the other side wade through them.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, I just want to clarify one thing that I heard you say, and I may have misheard you. When you're saying that it's just as burdensome on either side, you would say that, you know, each side would bear its own burden I think is what you generally said.

But, for example, when we're asking for documents that are WAMY's documents from WAMY, the rules require one of two

things; either they tell us what's responsive from their warehouse of documents, or if there's a particular way that they're kept in the ordinary course of business, I think warehouse is not part of that. If you ordinarily keep it in a warehouse, which is why I'm a little dubious about having to go and hunt through an entire warehouse for documents responsive to our requests. But that I think that's maybe --

THE COURT: Well, I think by, somewhat by definition, if I have files downstairs of my decisions since I went on the bench, and you asked me for all decisions that relate to attorney-client privilege, and I keep them in looseleaf binders, those are kept by me in the ordinary course of business chronologically, and I think I would be entitled to say to you, go fish, and you can start with volume one and work your way forward.

If I give those looseleaf binders to the court, which combines them with the files of every other judge so that they're all in one central repository for purposes of responding to a document request, they're no longer kept in the ordinary course of business. If I take my looseleaf binders, and because my chambers is small, I send them to a warehouse, I don't think the fact that they're in a warehouse changes the fact that they're kept in the ordinary course of business.

But if what has occurred at WAMY is that documents from all over the place have been put together in some

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warehouse, I tend to agree with you that those are no longer kept in the ordinary course of business.

MR. HAEFELE: And that's consistent with my view as well, your Honor.

And I did want to touch on one quick misconception I think that was raised earlier, when there was reference to some kind of an index of the documents that WAMY has provided to us. What it was were the three-page index that provided almost no information, including — doesn't even tell us how many pages each of the documents are. So for us to be able to delineate from that which of the documents in Saudi Arabia we would like for them to produce, it's impossible from a three-page index that provides, basically, a maybe one line description of what the category of documents is, a date of the document. And then it does say which response — which request it's responsive to. But there is no number, there's no Bates number as Mr.

Mohammedi indicated and, like I said, it's --

THE COURT: Hand up the index.

(Handing)

THE COURT: When there are numbers under responsive to document requests, Mr. Mohammedi, are these boxes or what? I take it they're not discreet, obviously, documents.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: There are quite a lot of documents for each one of them, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I mean the largest one is -- oh, I'm

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of paper.

sorry. I see. This is -- that's the column of document requests. Okay. This is the index of documents that were produced. This is the 1200 documents?

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, that's indicating that it's WAMY Saudi Arabia, which has produced zero. So my understanding is that that is their index of what they're prepared — even though it says that those documents, it indicates the address as being Mr. Mohammedi's office here in New York, you know, we're being told the documents will be made available to us in Saudi Arabia. But if those are the — THE COURT: This looks like astonishingly few pieces

MR. HAEFELE: I don't disagree with you, your Honor.

THE COURT: I mean, for example -- wait, let me just pick one thing from the list. There's a letter from Dr. Johani to Adbur Rahman Musa, which is apparently dated April 30th, 1995 and is responsive to two of the plaintiffs' requests.

Are you saying, Mr. Mohammedi, that this is in your office or that the plaintiffs have to go to Saudi Arabia to get this?

MR. MOHAMMEDI: I don't even know which one you're referring to, your Honor. I can't even see the document.

THE COURT: Well, it's your To the plaintiffs' Executive Committee dated June 20th, 2011.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Is this the Saudi -- there are two

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1 There are WAMY International, which are the documents 2 are located in my office. Everything else is located in Saudi 3 Arabia. 4 THE COURT: Well, this says "Index of WAMY Saudi 5 Arabia documents." And then it says, "located at law firm of Omar T. Mohammedi, " and your address. 6 7 MR. MOHAMMEDI: Maybe some of them -- some of the 8 documents from Saudi Arabia are actually that we produced, they 9 were in our offices. 10 THE COURT: Okay, but this is a --11 MR. MOHAMMEDI: There is another index, your Honor. 12 Some of them I think was part of WAMY International, some of 13 the documents related to WAMY Saudi Arabia we produced to them 14 that were located in our offices. 15 The ones that are located -- because we have documents here, documents that are mixed between WAMY International and 16 17

WAMY Saudi Arabia. Most of them are WAMY International.

THE COURT: The cover letter seems to say, "As a courtesy, we brought some of WAMY's Saudi Arabia documents to our New York office."

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Those are --

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THE COURT: I gather that's what this index is.

But, Mr. Mohammedi, do you have the index that you provided of what's in Saudi Arabia?

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Do you have them here? I mean, we

didn't expect this motion to be, you know, against WAMY, but --

THE COURT: Let me hand this back to you, Mr. Haefele.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: I don't think we brought this one here because we were not --yes, the one from Saudi Arabia, your Honor, were produced November 16, I believe. That's when we produced another index, not this index. It was different index, I believe, that was related to -- that was in November 16th. That's when we produced the index.

THE COURT: Well, I'm trying to follow up on what you said, Mr. Haefele.

The same way that you have burden arguments, I can't easily tell WAMY to produce 6,000 folders, and what's been estimated as — I'm not sure I have a realistic estimate as to how many documents that is here, and I'm not sure you really want all that without knowing what's in there. But I also don't think it's reasonable to tell you come wade through some warehouse.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, and I think if what we're facing is similar to what we faced with Muslim -- where they're basically producing their warehouse of documents, irregardless of whether or not a response to discovery requests, obviously, we're not inclined to do that either; same way we weren't inclined there, we're not inclined to do that.

THE COURT: But Mr. Mohammedi says 36 people spent collectively a million and a half dollars worth of time

isolating the documents. So it sounds like something was done that's a little more methodical than what Mr. McMahon's client has.

MR. HAEFELE: One would hope, but we haven't seen any of that, your Honor. We keep getting promises and promises about moving the ball forward in terms of getting an indication of what there is, and we just, we just haven't seen it. We don't know what it is, because it hasn't been indicated to us, and nothing's been indicated to show us that the work that it claims is being done is in fact being done. And, you know, I don't have a reason to believe it or disbelieve it, your Honor. I don't know.

MR. GOETZ: Your Honor, I've seen it. It's a nice room. It's not a dusty warehouse. It's maybe about half this size of this courtroom, with movable files. There is a lot of documents in there. There is a team of people working hard. This is in the top floor of WAMY's office building in Saudi Arabia.

I think we have a logistical issue we have to work out in terms of whether or not plaintiffs go over there, whether or not we produce these, scan them, the cost issue. And I think we're getting a sense of where the Court's coming from on that.

So I would encourage the Court to allow us to revisit that and see what mechanics we can work out. The documents are there. There are a number of them, they're organized, and that

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teams's been working very hard on that. But it's not just a -we're not just sending them into the abyss, your Honor, I can assure you of that.

MR. HAEFELE: It's not -- it's pretty much a nonstarter for us to be required to go into one of the hot spots of, frankly, half of our team wouldn't even be permitted to step foot in. And the fact that -- I mean, one of our process server goes over there and doesn't come back, is sort of indicative of the concerns we might have, your Honor.

THE COURT: Wait, say that again.

MR. HAEFELE: I don't know if your Honor is aware, but one of the reasons, at least, why service by publication was permitted in this case is because one of the process servers that went over to Saudi Arabia to serve notice of this, of these proceedings was found dead on a road. He never made it home.

THE COURT: I was not aware of that.

MR. HAEFELE: And so we would not necessarily be inclined to send the lawyers who have been at the forefront of this litigation, who have stepped foot in the courtroom and made, you know, statements on the record to go over to Saudi Arabia likewise.

THE COURT: But even if you went over, these are documents, I presume, in Arabic. So it would be Greek to you, I assume.

MR. HAEFELE: I agree with that as well, your Honor.

I think that -- I mean -- and I'm willing to work with Mr.

Goetz. I am willing to work with Mr. Mohammedi. We all are.

Time is of the essence. We've been fiddling with this with them for years to get their documents and we have zero documents from one of the two defendants.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Your Honor, we made this available to them. We just did not say did they're not available. We asked them, here are the documents. You have two options. They refused to entertain any one of them, simple. So we have them. It's not like we do not have them. We said they're available. We went -- my co-counsel and I went for ten days there and we went through those documents. We reviewed them. We reviewed most of them. And we said -- we came back and we had a conference call with them on October 18th. And we mentioned, we promise when we come back to you, we going to mention to you that you have this and you have the index. And that's exactly what we did. Plaintiff have not been responsive as far as how they want these documents to be produced to them. We gave them two options, and they said just two options are not acceptable to us.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, I mean I think that I've assessed for your Honor at least one of the two options. And if the other option is reproduction of the entire group of documents, that's pretty much a nonstarter too if we don't know

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what the entire group of documents are. If they give us something that is a little bit more substantive in terms of what the documents are, more so than the --

THE COURT: Well, correct me if I'm wrong, do you now have the documents on the letter you just showed me?

MR. HAEFELE: I would have to look, your Honor. I don't know that we do.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. HAEFELE: And the reason I say that is because what my understanding is we don't have any documents produced by WAMY Saudi Arabia. So if I'm --

THE COURT: Okay, that may well be. But Mr. Mohammedi sent you a letter saying these documents are sitting in my office. It's not an extensive list of documents. It doesn't even seem like it could be a prohibitive reproduction cost. I would have thought that as to those, you'd say fine.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, I don't know what the volume of this is, and I don't disagree with the what your Honor's saying and we'll follow up on that, but I guess --

THE COURT: How large -- wait, let me interrupt and ask Mr. Mohammedi, the documents on that list that are in your office, bigger than a bread box? Give me some indication.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: It's maybe a box, a box, about a box.

MR. HAEFELE: I guess this is what makes me scratch my head. They did this for WAMY International, and we sent copy

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service up and said just copy it. I guess if I was aware that these were there likewise, I probably would have done the same thing.

THE COURT: It says they're there.

MR. HAEFELE: But I don't know when the production was made for the other WAMY, why they weren't -- I mean, we were obviously asking for all the documents that they had in their office at the time. I guess I just didn't know that these documents were not copied as well.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Can you -- I think there is misunderstanding, if I can just --

MR. HAEFELE: There may be a disconnect here.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Just to make sure.

THE COURT: It sounds like that's one of the themes of this case.

MR. KREINDLER: We have a failure to communicate.

MR. HAEFELE: And we all speak English.

THE COURT: You do. Don't count me in that group.

(Pause)

MR. MOHAMMEDI: I believe those documents are still in our offices, your Honor.

THE COURT: And the quantity is a box?

MR. MOHAMMEDI: It's about a box, maybe.

MR. HAEFELE: We'll resolve that hopefully this week,

25 | your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. As to the remaining documents that are --

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Your Honor, if you don't mind. I'm going to send those to plaintiffs without having to -- how's that? I'll send it to you. I'll -- we will scan them for you. We'll send them to you.

MR. HAEFELE: All right. I mean, I don't want to talk necessarily directly, but I do want to know whether or not they have been Bates stamped, and I'm --

THE COURT: Well, any documents that are produced in the case on either side should be Bates stamped.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: We will do that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Unless they're electronic files that somebody has demanded in native format, which, by definition, can't be Bates stamped, but I think a large part of what we're talking about here precedes a lot of electronic record keeping.

As to the other 6,000 files, I don't know that I can make any rulings, because I don't have a clue how specific or nonspecific the index is. It may be that there are files that cry out for you to have copied if you give them some indication of the size of them. It may be that the index is unintelligible and that that's not workable.

I take it the index does not correlate the files to particular requests, or does it?

MR. MOHAMMEDI: It does, your Honor.

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1	THE COURT: It does?
2	MR. MOHAMMEDI: Yes.
3	THE COURT: Well, until the two sides have a more
4	focused discussion about that with respect to the WAMY
5	documents, I'm not going to address it further.
6	I understand what you said about the process server,
7	but it may be that at some stage somebody has to look at the
8	documents. I don't know whether well, I guess I can safely
9	assume the plaintiffs are not working with counsel in Saudi
10	Arabia.
11	MR. HAEFELE: I think
12	THE COURT: At least in a public way?
13	MR. KREINDLER: Correct.
14	MR. HAEFELE: I think that is correct, your Honor.
15	THE COURT: So we may have to deal with that the next
16	time we meet, but I encourage the two sides to talk.
17	MR. HAEFELE: And just, your Honor, on that, I suspect
18	that counsel in Saudi Arabia would be disinclined to work with
19	us.
20	THE COURT: Yeah. No
21	MR. HAEFELE: Yeah.
22	THE COURT: I wasn't suggesting you send out an RFP
23	to see whether there are any Saudi firms that wish to align
24	themselves with the plaintiffs in this case.
25	You've said that you're trying to work out

collectively some protocol for privilege logs, so I don't know that we can go further with that.

I said that a boiler plate privilege objection, for the moment, seems to me is the only thing either side can do.

As to work product, I think I've indicated that to the extent there is a claim that the set of SAR documents was culled down from a larger set and, therefore, constitutes work product — if the plaintiffs' contention is or was that we don't have to produce that because the set is work product, I don't buy that.

I've been pontificating a lot. I'm not sure that I've really moved the ball forward, although I've tried to provide some ground rules.

There was also a question about the third party sources of funding where I have to tell you, Mr. Mohammedi, I'm not sure I understood what your point was, except to the extent any witnesses perhaps were paid by third parties who had some axe to grind. But absent that, as luck would have it, last night I spent about 45 minutes listening to somebody who was the CEO of a litigation funding firm — not for personal injury actions. They fund major corporate litigations, where corporations, for one reason or another, and sometimes it's just for bookkeeping reasons, want to go out to a third-party lender to assume the costs of their counsel who are working by the hour. And assuming that plaintiffs had, I don't know

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whether it's true or not, some such organization behind them, I'm not sure what difference it makes.

MR. GOETZ: Your Honor, I can address it. It may or may not make a difference, and that's what I guess we're trying to find out. If it's just a commercial enterprise, I agree it would not make a difference.

THE COURT: Well, suppose it's the Israeli government, what difference does it make then?

MR. GOETZ: If that government has a connection with any potential witness, then that would be obviously, or arguably the witness then would have perhaps more an interest in the case, and that they're aligned with a party that would have a financial stake.

THE COURT: Well, but at the moment I think it's a fishing expedition. If any witness testifies that they're receiving a monthly stipend, for example, from some third-party funding source, I will agree with you, and I will direct that there be discovery as to that.

But if, for example, Kreindler & Kreindler or Mr. Haefele's firm is being paid buckets of money by some religious or political group to move the case forward, I don't see any relevance to that. Other than potentially for a press release in terms of issues that are really in the case, I don't think it matters.

MR. GOETZ: I appreciate the Court's comments. I

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think we've stated our position and we'll inquire of the witnesses.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, one more point on that. First off, thank you, and I say this somewhat in jest. We will take request for proposals for that.

Now, but seriously what comes around goes around. I'm assuming, your Honor, and that likewise the witnesses that might testify on defendants' side would be open to similar questions as to their potential bias, I'm sure.

THE COURT: Well, bias of a witness is always relevant. So what a witnesses earns, who they're paid by on both sides is fair game.

It seems to me we're getting a little ahead of ourselves here.

I know I've responded in somewhat disorganized fashion to the letters -- I apologize for that -- but are there other issues raised by your letter, Mr. Mohammedi, that I ought to take up today?

MR. MOHAMMEDI: I think there was one issue that I alluded to is the one where plaintiff, they objected -- they objected on the basis that the documents may be in the possession of the expert, who is not going to testify.

> THE COURT: Oh.

There is -- we do believe there is a MR. MOHAMMEDI:

difference between documents, we think the position of the expert on the document generated by that expert.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. MOHAMMEDI: If document was provided by plaintiffs to those, I expect to review them. We are entitled to them.

THE COURT: Well, as to a document generated by the expert, that clearly is work product.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Right.

THE COURT: And I think we're all agreed as to that.

As to a preexisting document, which may not be from an expert, but is from one of these consultants, I guess then that presents a more interesting question.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, I'd stand here and make arguments because I think there are actually arguments that it is work product, but we're not withholding any of that. So I'm just not sure — I think it's a non-issue. I think we've made that clear that the substantive underlying documents that our consultants have made available to us, to the extent they are responsive to the requests, we have been producing them.

THE COURT: Okay. So I guess it's a non-issue.

And I think I said, at the April conference, to the extent that there are security concerns for witnesses or consultants or whomever, if potentially there is a document that's responsive, but that plaintiffs believe needs to be withheld or redacted, there has to be a motion for a protective

order.

MR. HAEFELE: And I understand that, your Honor.

Just to be clear, the bulk or the substance of our objection with regard to the consultants was really directed at what's generated by the consultant either for us or among us, and that the manner in which we used that to move forward in the litigation.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, say that again?

MR. HAEFELE: The substance of our objection really for the consulting individuals was really geared towards what your Honor focused on, which is that which was created as a result of the work of the expert or the interaction between the expert and the lawyers.

THE COURT: Okay. Bear with me one second.

In connection with this case, I've received a letter that's from Mr. Mellon of Mellon, Webster and Shelly that says "The plaintiffs have filed their damages inquest memorandum."

It says, "As we discussed" -- I'm not sure when that was -- "we wish to file one exhibit under seal, specifically Exhibit H, which is a DVD containing personal and financial and economic data for each of the named plaintiffs," paraphrasing, "which was used by the expert to prepare his report."

Are there any objections to that?

MR. HAEFELE: I don't think --

MR. GOLDMAN: No, your Honor. We discussed this over

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the telephone. We have no objection. 1 MR. HAEFELE: This was the subject of your Honor's 2 3 conversation with counsel from Mr. Mellon's firm on January 30th. We had a telephone conference call where he 4 5 indicated that he was going to make a request to file some of the documents under seal, and I think that's what this is being 6 7 specific to. THE COURT: Yes, okay. And the other defendants don't 8 9 have a dog in this fight, so I just signed the letter. 10 Anything else from anyone? 11 Two questions. When is our next conference; is there 12 one scheduled? 13 MR. KABAT: 15th? 14 MR. KREINDLER: March 15th, I think. 15 THE COURT: As long as there's one scheduled around 16 then. 17 MR. KREINDLER: Yeah. 18 THE COURT: And when is the next conference with Judge Daniels? 19 20 MR. GOLDMAN: March 15th, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Okay. I look forward to seeing you all on 22 March 15th. 23 (Adjourned to March 15th, 2012)

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